

Newport Mercury

VOLUME CXXXIII—No. 44.

NEWPORT, R. I., APRIL 11, 1891.

WHOLE NUMBER 6,908.

The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—
JOHN P. SANBORN,
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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1788, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable features and household departments. Teaching in many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is well calculated to insure success.

Terms: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication, and at the various newsstands in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

Hops Council. No. 3. People's Favorite Order, William Allen, Councilor; Geo. F. Rounds, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Monday evening in each month.

Goodwill Council. No. 76. People's Favorite Order, John J. Peckham, Councilor; David Stevens, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Monday evening in each month.

KEY, NATHANIEL GIBBS COUNCIL. No. 8. Order United American Mechanics, R. C. Bachelier, Councilor; W. H. O. Johnson, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Tuesday evening in each month.

LYONS LODGE. No. 28. Helping Hand Order, Blanche Hazard, Guide; Joseph T. Perry, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evening in each month.

LEONARD LODGE. No. 62. Friendly Aid Society, Blanche Hazard, President; J. K. McLeannan, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evening in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. A. K. McLeannan, President; James G. Allen, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evening in each month.

MAZONS LODGE. No. 93. N. E. O. P., John J. Peckham, Warden; James H. Gould, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evening in each month.

NEWPORT COUNCIL. No. 65. American Fraternal Circle, James H. Constock, Chancellor; Geo. A. Pritchard, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening in each month.

MAZONS LODGE. No. 101. Mutual One Year Benefit Order, Geo. A. Pritchard, President; James H. Constock, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening in each month.

REVEREND LODGE. No. 11. K. of P., Fred W. Williamson, Chancellor; Commander, Thumma London, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

Local Matters.

Mr. Pearce's Benefit.

The benefit concert of Mr. B. W. Pearce, at Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening, was a splendid success, from every point of view. Every seat in the hall was taken, notwithstanding the "Ship Abo" and other counter attractions in the city, and what was still more to the purpose all present were delighted with the entertainment, every number of the programme being successfully executed by "artists" ranging in age from 11 to 89 years.

Ex-Alderman Nickerson's opening address was a humorous recital of events connected with the beneficiary's early life, with some pertinent reference to the present. The ex-Alderman presided with his usual grace and dignity.

The Misses Hodgdon in the whistling and soprano solos captured the hearts of all present, the last named being presented with a basket of rare flowers. The Crescent Quartette and their renderings are too well known in the community to require any elaboration from the critic's pen. Mr. B. W. Pearce, the beneficiary, gave a reading, "How She Got Even with the Baggs Family," and being encored he gave a humorous melody, story and song, which was "rapturously received."

Miss Mattie N. Ward, granddaughter of Judge Ward, though but 11 years of age, acquitted herself finely in two pieces on the piano. Mr. John C. Peckham's exhibition of basket making, followed by a horripole, were interesting and wonderful achievements for a person 83 years of age. Mr. Richard B. Wright contributed largely to the interest of the event, by his very exact impersonation of a drunkard; it was the "surprise" of the evening. The members of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic class, made a splendid success of their department, and Master Fred W. Greene, Jr., gave three renderings in his usual happy manner. The crowning features of the occasion, as usual, however, were the topical songs of Mr. F. W. Greene, with Professor Fredericks accompanying on the piano. They were well received by the audience.

To sum up, the event was the talk of the town, yesterday. Mr. Pearce has been solicited to repeat it, and may possibly do so after having recovered from the mental and physical strain incident to this one.

The United Congregational church sociable was held Thursday evening in the vestry and was a very enjoyable affair. There was instrumental music and singing by Miss Turner and Mr. Alfred O. Langley, and readings by Mr. Emerson, Mr. Dale, Mrs. Sanborn and Mr. Alexander Leslie. Refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing are on a three weeks' visit to the Metropo-

litan.

Admiral Almy has presented to his nephew, Landon Coggeshall, a beautiful picture of the White Squadron. It will be hung in the marine gallery.

Mr. Silas D. DeBlois is critically ill at his residence on Broadway. He is suffering from congestion of the lungs, and not having fully recovered from his last fall's severe attack of pneumonia, it is feared it will prove fatal.

The fifty-first annual session of the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which last year met in this city, will be held this year in New London, Conn., opening on Wednesday of next week.

The Beaver Tail Fishing Club have contracted with Mr. G. H. Burnham, of this city, for an iron fishing pier to extend out from their recently built club house 120 feet.

Mr. W. B. Franklin and Mr. Charles R. Thurston are in New Bedford attending the Fourth District Conference of the Y. M. C. A. of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Rev. Bishop Harkins was in town yesterday and administered the sacrament of confirmation to a large number of naval apprentices at St. Joseph's church.

Grand Army Anniversary.

The exercises at the Opera House Monday evening, given under the auspices of Charles E. Lawton and Gen. G. K. Warren posts, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, attracted and interested a large audience. The stage and gallery rail were tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, which, with the uniformed veterans, present, added to the patriotism displayed.

The exercises opened with a well rendered overture by the U. S. Navy band, followed by a brief address by a male chorists consisting of Conrad T. S. Nason, H. T. Ensign, Galen Davis and Geo. A. Pritchard, and Messrs. H. C. Tilley, A. A. Tilley and Geo. S. Stoddard, in "Marching Through Georgia." Capt. H. D. Scott, Post Commander of Gen. G. K. Warren Post, who presided, then delivered a pleasing address of welcome, explaining the objects of the meeting and giving a brief history of the organization during the quarter of a century of its existence. He was followed by Mayor Coggeshall, in a patriotic address, after which Sergeant Henry, of C. E. Lawton Post, read the general orders and official circulars from national headquarters.

A prayer by Rev. J. M. Craig and the singing of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" followed, after which Rev. F. F. Emerson, chaplain of Gen. Warren Post, read a carefully prepared paper on the history of the Grand Army of the Republic from its organization to the present day.

Past Department Commander A. K. McLeannan gave the history of Charles E. Lawton Post and was followed by Capt. J. P. Cotton with a history of Gen. G. K. Warren Post.

The exercises which had been of an exceedingly interesting character, closed with the singing of "America" by the audience.

Mr. Irons' Chamber Concert.

It goes without saying that the musical treat prepared by Mr. Irons for his many friends in this city on Tuesday evening last was in every way an entire success. The audience expressed their appreciation of Mr. Irons by a general applause on his every appearance. The fine qualities of his voice and his skill in rendition were especially noticeable in Bishop's "When the Moon is on the Bay," after which, yielding to the demands of the audience, he responded with another fine selection. In his duets with Miss Edmonds all were impressed with the rich harmony of their united voices as well as the skill and sweetness of the rendering. In her solos, Miss Edmonds displayed great richness of voice under admirable control. Miss Laura Webster was received with applause by those persons who had before had the pleasure of listening to her skillful violin solo playing, in which all joined as they noticed her wonderful execution. Miss Webster is characterized by a charming naivete, which, with her natural grace of manner is sure to win the heart of her audience.

Republicans Celebrate Their Victory.

There was a large turn-out of Republicans Wednesday evening in celebration of their great victory in this city and State. A procession of formidable dimensions was formed shortly after 8.30, and under the chief marshaling of Mr. Geo. S. Sloum, it visited the homes of the several members-elect of the General Assembly. The successful candidates acknowledged the honor of the visit in brief addresses and in turn joined the ranks. The procession also included members of the Republican city committee and hundreds of Republicans and to-be-Republican voters, and with the martial music of the Newport band, the display of banners and the profusion of colored fire, the scene was one of political enthusiasm.

The Elks Benefit.

The Baltimore Sun thus speaks of the play which the Newport Lodge of Elks has secured for its annual benefit at the Opera House next Tuesday night. "Mr. Robert Mantell and his company received at the Holiday Street Theatre last night a reception that was as flattering as it was deserved. His play 'Monbars,' adapted from the French of D'Enfer, is rich in opportunity and strong in dramatic tone, and Mr. Mantell as Robert Monbars, gave a masterly rendition. The anti-climax in the fourth act was especially effective and gained the greatest applause of the audience, who would not rest until the star had appeared three times."

Chaplain F. D. Rose, U. S. N., has been detached from the naval school-ship Richmond and ordered to the Monongahela. Chaplain Rose has been at the training station here since 1888, during which time he has made many warm friends among our citizens, and his departure will be regretted by all who know him.

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Death of Luther Bateman.

Mr. Luther Bateman, an old and highly esteemed citizen, died at the residence of Mr. John B. Allan, Sherman street, Sunday, after a brief illness, of pneumonia. Mr. Bateman was third son of William and Susannah Bateman, and was born June 10th, 1807, at Brenton's Point, where his parents then resided. Here his boyhood was passed in the varied occupations peculiar to a farmer's son, the neighboring school meanwhile affording opportunities for a thorough training in the English branches. After some time spent upon the farm, he decided to acquire a trade, and chose that of a tanner and currier, removing to East Greenwich for his apprenticeship. He devoted two years to this pursuit and then returned to the farm, which he managed in conjunction with his brother, Seth, for five years, when his interest was disposed of to the latter. Locating elsewhere, he for some years was engaged in farming and also embarked in the milk business and in butchering. A few years ago he retired from active employment, and devoted his time to the management of his varied interests. Mr. Bateman was not especially concerned in politics, though he was at one time a member of the city council, and for some years commissioner to superintend the agricultural department of the asylum for the poor, where he did excellent service. On the 20th of April, 1883, he was married to Ruth, the daughter of Thomas G. Hazard, of Newport; she died Feb. 13, 1888. Two sons survive him. Mr. Bateman was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends. His funeral was solemnized on Tuesday April 7th, Rev. Dr. Cutler officiating.

Miss Julia Bateman, 60 years of age, and Mrs. Samuel Luther, both residing in Fall River, and Mrs. James Gorton, residing in the West, are sisters of Mr. Bateman and the only survivors of William and Susannah Bateman.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

John and Ellen O'Neill have purchased of the executors of the estate of Charles H. Russell, for \$600, a lot of land on the north side of Carey street, measuring 10x100 feet.

Mary Harrington Sullivan of New York, has bought of Jeremiah, Florence F., William J. and Henry J. Sullivan of this city, their right, title and interest in the estate on the east side of Washington street between properties of Henry O. Telf and the heirs of John Case.

Liam W. McCarty Little has rented his cottage on Everett Place to Major W. R. Livermore for one year.

Mrs. S. H. Withers has rented her cottage on Housman Hill, south of Green End avenue, to Mr. John E. Leech, of Brooklyn, for the coming season.

Miss C. J. Peterson has rented her cottage on Bath road and Cliff avenue for the coming season to Stuyvesant Fish of New York.

John Eueny has sold 4,600 square feet of land on Hammond street, to John Eagan, for \$1, etc.

The funeral of the late Andrew T. Wood was solemnized from his late residence on Charles street Sunday afternoon, and was largely attended. The procession to the grave was headed by the Newport Band and included Washington Commander K. T. St. John's Lodge of Masons, and Redwood Lodge, K. of P., in full ranks. The bearers were Sir Knights George P. Leonard and James Moorcroft of Washington Commander, William E. Mumford and John Myers of Newport Royal Arch Chapter, No. 5, and Frank G. Scott and George M. Hunter of St. John's Lodge.

At a meeting of the Newport Business Men's Association Monday evening it was voted to change the quarters of the Association from its present location to the Savings Bank building, corner of Green and Thames streets. The members had had this change under consideration for some time. The new quarters are being remodeled and made ready for the Association by C. H. Burdick & Sons.

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CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting Tuesday Evening—Weekly Payment Ordinance Passed—Improvements Certain Fire Station—Authorized Six New Watering Carts—Ordered—Congdon Park to be Corbed and Paved—Bathing Work.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held Tuesday evening, Mayor Coggeshall presiding over the Board of Aldermen and Mr. President Young over the Common Council. Considerable new work was considered and a large amount of routine business disposed of. The report of the committee on Finance was read and received, and on its recommendation the following bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations:

City Assessor	\$ 201.30
Police and Vagrants	43.00
Watering Carts	17.00
Public Schools	2,653.50
Streets and Highways	3,951.91
Watering Streets	2.00
Fire Department	1,500.00
Board of Health	30.00
House of House Officers	54.00
Parks and Public Buildings	83.25
Lighting Streets	2,210.00
Books, Stationery and Printing	124.10
Ward Meetings	22.10
Feetmen	410.31
Hotel Grounds	60.00
City Engineer	100.00
Ward Grounds	1.00
Coggeshall's Ground Fund	22.00
Total	\$23,000.12

The report of the committee on Street Lights was read and received and on its recommendation one gas lamp was ordered placed in Cranston avenue.

On recommendation of the committee on Streets and Highways resolutions were passed as follows: Directing the purchase of six four-wheel sprinkling carts at a cost of \$500 each; and appropriating the money therefor; authorizing the covering of Thames street from the postoffice south, with sheet asphalt at a cost of \$9,000; authorizing the laying of an eight-inch pipe sewer in Thurston avenue, in connection with the Broadway sewer, at a cost not exceeding \$1,100, and the placing of a crosswalk on Bath road at Middleton avenue, at a cost of \$20.

The report of the Fire Department committee was read and received and on its recommendation, the fire hydrant at the northwest corner of Thames and Franklin streets was ordered transferred to the opposite side of Franklin street; heating apparatus was authorized for engine houses 4 and 7; and for the hook and ladder truck house at a cost of \$1,200, and the finishing of the second stories of the stations Nos. 2 and 4 was also authorized at an expense not to exceed \$1,500.

The report of Street Commissioner Cotton for March, showing expenditures of \$2,802.51 on streets, \$1,000 on sewers, and \$245.01 on special work, was read and received.

The report of the committee on Public Property was read and received and on its recommendation resolutions were passed authorizing the rental of a play ground in the northern part of the city at a cost of \$50; the painting of park fences, and stands and Elm street pier at a cost of \$225, and appropriating \$450 for curbing Congdon park.

A supplementary report was received from the Finance committee and on its recommendation an ordinance providing for the weekly payments of wages of the employees of the city, was passed.

The quarterly reports of Overseers of Poor, Field Driver Gash, Inspector of Nuisances Langley, and of City Treasurer Coggeshall were read and received and the latter referred to the Finance committee.

The following petitions were received and referred to the committee on Streets and Highways: Of John S. Carr and others, for a gravel catcher on Annandale road; of Isaac Gleason and others, for a sewer in Whitehall street; of C. B. Reynolds and others, for a crosswalk at Thames street and Wellington avenue, (with power); of Geo. E. Vernon and others, for repairs to John street; of Ellen M. Baker and others, for repairs to Ledge road; of Clark H. Burdick and others, for a crosswalk on Thames street at King's court; of J. N. A. Griswold, for the dredging of the dock at Spring wharf; and of P. J. Galvin and others, for a sewer in Bedford avenue, (with power.)

A communication from the Newport Water Works Company relative to the use and maintenance of city hydrants, was received and referred to the committee on Fire Department.

This petition of Nathan Wood, of the special police force, for allowance for loss of time, was called from the table in the Board of Aldermen, and the vote of the Common Council referring it to the Mayor, was concurred in.

JOINT CONVENTION.

To joint convention B. J. Whitman was elected a member of No. 1 engineer company; A. A. Tilley was re-elected appraiser of damages by dogs, Amos Parmenter bird constable, and Thomas Gash dog constable.

ADJOURNMENT.

The pawnbroker's bond of Thomas A. Carpenter, with S. T. Hubbard and Frank Morgan as sureties, was approved and the following licenses granted, after which the Board proceeded to call the ballots of the by-election:

For Taverns—To E. V. Westcott, J. P. Champlin, T. B. Wilkinson, IV. P. Phillips.

For Liquor—To E. V. Westcott, J. P. Champlin, T. B. Wilkinson, IV. P. Phillips.

For Amusement—To E. V. Westcott, J. P. Champlin, T. B. Wilkinson, IV. P. Phillips.

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Ward Meetings.

Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53,

Poetry.

Under the Oak.

COMO BOKKHOSE.

Soft the wind-blow, and sunshine
In the garden which is mine!
Here a hundred years ago,
You sat, and I sat, and you
Wrote for me, and I wrote for you,
And the world was all our own.

Here as 'twas the oak tree
Which sheltered us from the sun,
And the wind-blow, and the rain,
And the world was all our own.
And the world was all our own,
And the world was all our own.

Who shall tell me how it came,
That in this garden which is mine,
You sat, and I sat, and you
Wrote for me, and I wrote for you,
And the world was all our own,
And the world was all our own.

Little know I, but a sense
Of the world which is mine,
And the world which is mine,
And the world which is mine,
And the world which is mine,
And the world which is mine.

Just as you were born, and I
Was born, and the world was mine,
And the world which is mine,
And the world which is mine,
And the world which is mine,
And the world which is mine.

So at length, I seemed at home,
In the garden which is mine,
And the world which is mine,
And the world which is mine,
And the world which is mine,
And the world which is mine.

In the Night.
W. COW GREGG.

As I enter the shadowy portals of Night,
To stray in my solitude vast,
Pale memory whispers a word of delight,
And an ancient story from the past.

Let my Margaret play; the sweet passion
And sigh,
That we loved speak again in her art,
How the strains of her voice sound, at her
Like the chords of a human heart!

It is only a dream, such as travelers say
That gives in the land of the sun;
And the sad, sweet face and the form pass
Away.

I call no my love in the passionate words,
If only one moment, to the writer of words,
But all that I hear is the whisper of birds
That wake in the morning gray.

Where the far-distant Alps seem a cloud land
Of a lake and a valley so fair,
And a sculptured statue, with its record of
To tell she is sleeping there.

Selected Tale.

A CHAPTER OF LIFE.

The warm May air was heavy with
the scent of apple blossoms, the sunlight,
slanting through the trees, came in at
the windows of the old farmhouse and
danced in shining circles on the floor,
or fell reverently on the white hair of
the old man sitting in the easy chair be-
side the window. Once or twice, when
a warm ray touched one hand, he laid
the other on it as if to hold it there,
and smiled half sadly when it eluded him.

"We can't hold the sunshine, but
God can," he said softly, as though
comforting a child.

The door opened and a brisk voice
greeted him.

"Good afternoon, Father Burton. I
am late to-day, how is it with you now?"

"I fear, Doctor, better every day
now, for each one brings me nearer Pol-
ly, and I reckon that's enough to make
me glad."

"The doctor took the thin, wrinkled
hand extended toward him, and draw-
ing up a chair, sat down beside his pa-
tient.

The contrast between the two men
was strong. One, tall, erect and full of
the strength of early manhood, the fires
of youth and hope burning clear in the
strong undimmed features; the other
weak and broken with the long journey
showing in the patient face the burnt-
out embers of his life and hopes. It was
a life picture, the beginning and the
ending of the journey. Some such
thoughts as these came to the young phy-
sician as he took his seat.

The old man's patient resignation was
something of a marvel to him; the
quiet look of pain that never left the
worn old face, had suggested to him
that somewhere in this life was a
round no human hand had the power
to heal. He had often felt that some-
thing beside old age and the loss of his
wife had made the old man contented to
find life slipping away from him.

"I reckon the Lord knows how to
work things out after all," he said to
the doctor when he overheard a neigh-
bor say his time was short.

"I've been a stiller listener to the
machines in the field. Doctors, some-
times, it seems strange like to me to-day,
and my mind keeps a 'back' to my
self. We used to hear it all to do our-
selves. It was slow work, but I allus
liked it. They never heard much noise
at the house then, but the singin'
of the men; we used to sing at the easy
work, you know, and many a time I've
done my farm work to the tune of
'Come, ye Sinners,' and 'Grown like
Liond of old.' Polly liked to hear
me sing, and when I was young."

Dr. Horton gently pressed the old
hand, but he scarcely knew what to say;
the old man had grown very dear to
him of late.

"It must have been pleasant working
and singing in the May sunshine," he
said at last, hoping to start the old man
again, for it was seldom he roused him-
self to talk.

"Yes" was the answer, "it was nice;
how long ago it seems since I was
young! We don't know what we're go-
ing to see or pass through when we're
startin' out, and I reckon it's a good
thing we can't see the end."

He paused a moment, then looked up
suddenly.

"Doctor, her you a father and a mo-
ther livin'?"

The doctor nodded.

"Well, kind a keep them in with you;
don't grow too far away from them,
they get lonesome like without you," he
said gently. "I hope you let them
know what you are doin'?" They'd like
to know."

"I try to write home regularly, but
sometimes I'm so busy I can't."
The old man sighed, and when he
spoke again the doctor thought he had
forgotten the subject.

"It was in May time that Polly and
me was married. I can remember just
how she looked that mornin' there
weren't a prettier girl in the neighbor-
hood than Polly was then; great brown
eyes that looked so big and soft, and
hair all tippin' and shinin' and curlin'
over her head, and her cheeks, they was
just teched like the apple blossoms.

"We'd been waitin' for two years;
you see it was in the May time I first
told Polly I couldn't get along nohow
without her. It had kind a seemed
from the first time I looked at her I
knewed it, but it took me a good bit to
go so I could tell her, but that May
night out in the old apple orchard, the
last bit of sun shinin' in the sky and the
new moon comin' up and all the air filled
with the smell of the apple tree, it
didn't seem hard, and Polly, dear heart,
she said 'Yes' in such a nice way. Well,
we waited two years and then started
out together, with mighty little capital
exceptin' hope and health, but then we
had lots of that.

"We worked along pretty well, and
was so happy, only it did seem as
though God meant to leave us two
alone; one by one, the little ones he
sent were taken away; till there was
five little graves in the churchyard, and
I used to find Polly, sometimes when
I'd come in early from the field, bend-
in' over the bureau drawer or stove,
and cryin' as if her heart would break.
It used to hurt me awful to hear that
sobbin'; she never used to show it afore
me; when I was around she was allus
cheerful but I knowed she grieved, for
I found her up at the drawer three or
four times. She never knewed it
though, I slipped down quiet; you see
if she had, she'd have blamed herself.

"We had a nice little sum laid by and
everything was a goin' smooth with us,
when I lost my eye and had to
mortgage the farm to pay off a security
debt. It was startin' all over again,
and we'd found a little harder than
we had fifteen years ago. I believe I
gave up if it hadn't been for Polly.

"Never mind, dear," says she, when
I complained it was hard workin' to
pay other folks' debts, 'never mind,
we're young yet, we'll get along.'"

"The next spring just on the anniver-
sary of our weddin' after a long night
of anxious watchin', Polly came back
to me out of the valley of the shadow,
and brought with her the light of life,
and you know we felt; the others had
been dead to us, but this boy seemed
like somethin' new, a newwin' of
God's covenant like, I was anxious
about him.

"Polly," I says, 'I can't hear it if
we lose him.'"

"Yes you could, dear," she answer-
ed, "but we ain't goin' to lose him."

"We watched him growin' up, feelin'
prouder of him every day. One day
Polly said to me:

"David, we ain't had much chance
for an education (she said it just that
way, doctor) and the boy must have."

"Well we talked it over and 'lowed
to lay by one-tenth of everything to
give the boy his learnin'. Polly, she
said if the boy should want to go to
college, he ought to go she thought, and
so did I, so we agreed no matter how
bad we might want the money, we
would lay it in for him."

"When he was fifteen, we sent him
to the Academy at Bristol. He used to
drive in and out every day; we had
to have all the workin' horses about the
farm, so Polly told him to buy the little
mare I'd give her. It kept her horse
more'n ever, but she didn't let on to
care."

"Never mind, David, the boy must
get his learnin' and I can't go out much
nohow."

"And he did learn, we couldn't help
bein' proud of him. We given him every
chance we could, and felt mighty glad
when at the end of a year he stood at
the head of the school and took the
first prize in the music class.

"Then we got him an organ; it was a
big thing in them days, and I done
without my new winter suit, and Polly,
dear heart, made her old black silk
over again, so we could afford it. I
couldn't tell you how we enjoyed it, I
first, when he used to bring the boys
home from school to stay awhile, and
in the evenin' they'd sing and play,
'Comin' through the Rye,' 'Home Sweet
Home,' 'Rock of Ages,' 'Bonnie Doon,'
and all them old tunes Polly and me
knew so well. I seen Polly's eyes a
shinin' many a time, and once or twice
she'd jump in; I liked to hear her, but
William said at last:

"Mother, I wish you wouldn't sing
when the boys are here, you put us
out, and I don't like to see you sing;
I said it, but I think I know just how
she looked, and after that she never
sang with 'em. I told her I guessed
William had made a mistake, for the
boys didn't seem to mind; I thought
they liked it."

"Never mind, dear," says she, in her
gentle way, 'William don't like it
and it's a small thing for me to give
up.'"

"Well, things begin to kind a change;
the boys didn't come home with their
William much any more, and when I ask
how it was he said, 'I don't ask 'em to
come now.'"

"Why William? I says, 'that ain't
social; why don't you ask 'em?'"

"I don't want 'em to come here,
he answered me, short and quick, and
turned away."

"I didn't tell Polly; I hardly know
why I didn't, but you see I felt a little
uncomfortable, and I reckoned mebbe
she'd feel that way too."

"The next year he went to college, and
the first night of his vacation Polly
says, 'tain' her hands on his shoulders
and kissin' his forehead:

"My boy I am glad you're gettin' an
education."

"I got up from the chair and it
shook her hands from him; she was lit-
tle, you see, and he was so tall.

"Mother," he says with a frown, 'do
try and get your education; there is no such
word as college for me.'"

"Poor Polly, it cut me like a knife to
see her patient face grow pale; I never
saw her look so struck, even when her
little ones was dyin' in her arms, but it
was only for a minute.

"I try to dear," she said, and I never
heard her use the wrong word again. I
wanted to tell her I felt grieved for her
but I wouldn't and she never let on
how she felt about it, but I found her
partial over William's old grammar and
readin' till he looks on language and
learnin' as good manners whenever
she had the chance.

"One day just afore William went
back to college, Polly was tellin' him
something that had happened which
she knewed he was interested in. I
hadn't noticed Polly sayin', 'I says,
I says,' and he says, 'says,' and 'says,
says,' and that William had, and I
reckon he couldn't stand it, for he says:
'O hearns, mother! don't go on if
you can't tell that way for me.'"

The old man covered his face, "I wish
I could forget how Polly looked then,"
he said, "but I can't. I remember how
I thundered out William; but she said,
'Don't, David, dear, that was all,
but when I came in from the field, early
in the afternoon, and didn't find her
down stairs, I went up quietly and look-
ed in our room, Polly was kneelin' be-
side the bed, holdin' in her hands an

old tin toy of William's; she was sob-
bin' as I never heard her sob over that
boreen draw of baby things and I heard
her say:

"O Lord, I can't bear it without you
help me; O, dear Lord, help me and
David and bless the boy."

"I went down and out to the field
again. I couldn't face Polly without
bein' able to help her, and this was
somethin' I couldn't help. I was glad
when William went back to college and
Polly and me was alone again; some-
how I kind a forgot how it was when
he wasn't round."

"When the time was comin' on fur
William to graduate, I begun layin' by
money fur to buy Polly a new dress to
go and see it; she didn't say much about
it, and finally a letter came from Wil-
liam askin' for money and sayin':

"I don't suppose you will care to
come; there will be such a crowd, and
it will be hardly a good thing for you
and mother."

"No David, Polly said comin' over
and layin' her hands on my head 'no
David, it won't be a good thing for us
dear, and we didn't go."

William didn't come home much af-
ter this; he studied law with Judge
Arnold, and pretty soon after he was
admitted, the old Judge took him into
partnership. Polly was so glad, I could
tell the way she went around singin',
'How joyful and tasteless the hours.'"

A few months after this there came
a thunderbolt to us. William wrote:

"I am going to be married next
week to Judge Arnold's daughter; it
encloses an invitation, but think best
that you and mother should not come,
everybody will be strange to you, and
you could not come and return in a day.
Ellie says to give you her love and be
sure and come; however, I have told her
you won't, she sends you her picture."

"It was a sweet face, and I see Polly
liked it."

"I should like to be vent, dear,
wouldn't you?" I said.

"Yes, but perhaps it's best fur Wil-
liam, if we don't."

"The next day, she had me pack a
box of things, bed linen of every kind,
linen sheets, blue and white, she block-
ed 'em herself, quilts of every style and
pattern she had, blankets and spreads
made of wool she had spun herself. It
was a nice box she took great pleasure
in packin' and in a few days a letter
came from the bride, and I tell you I
loved her then and there, for Polly's
face grew shinin' again, and she sang
at her work all day. William's wife
said:

"Nothing I have received has given
me as much pleasure as the box you
sent. It is just what I need, and they
are so beautiful. I am so glad to have
some one to call mother, for I do not
remember mine. I am coming to see
you soon as William will bring me."

"There was more of it, but I don't
remember all just now. Polly and me
used to read the letter over often to-
gether, in the evenin'.

"They went to Europe for a trip, and
we didn't often hear from William; we
used to say we reckoned he was busy
a seein' things, but it kind a hurt like,
still we never owned up. I think Polly
grieved to herself a good bit, and when
William and his wife got home and he
didn't come to see us for four months,
I could see it was cuttin' pretty deep;
but, dear Lord, I couldn't say nothin'.

I guessed she knewed how I was feel-
in' though, for she used to say:

"Yes, David, I've got you."

"When William did come he didn't
bring Ellie with him, and only stayed a
little while; Polly was hungry to see
that daughter but she didn't say noth-
in', she was afraid William wouldn't
like it, but the tears was in her eyes
when she bid him good-by and said:

"Give my love to your wife, I know
she's a good woman, and thank God
William kept down and kissed his mo-
ther. It kind a hurt me to think an-
other woman had to make the boy kind-
er to his mother, for Polly was always
so good and true it seemed like any-
body ought to be gentle and kind with
her, for her own sake, and then she was
his mother too."

"Well, the time went on and I began
to see Polly was gettin' thin and more
sore; she said it was only she was get-
tin' older, but I didn't like the cough
she had and called in Dr. Grantly.
It was when he was livin', the year
afore you came here. He didn't say
much for awhile, but I seen Polly didn't
get no better; she would set with that
for-fert look in her eyes and when we'd
sit together, she'd talk so much about
the little ones over in the graveyard,
but never a word of William.

"My, we had good times then livin'
over the good times together, when
we'd first started out in life, and the
trouble was he'd when I went security
for Jabez Pyle, and said:

"If you don't, Polly dear, can't and I
never could, get along without you."

"She laid her head on mine, 'Yes you
could, David dear, and the Lord knows
best; don't you see, dear, I'm a goin'.'
He can't let me stay much longer with
you."

"I couldn't bear it, doctor, it pretty
nigh killed me; I thought she must be
mistaken, but Dr. Grantly didn't give
me no right to hope, and one day she
said, 'You'd better send and tell Wil-
liam, David, that you can't let him now
and I want to say good-by to my boy;
he don't know how I love him.'"

"I sent word by the telegraph at Bristol
that day, and two days after a
Bristol train drew up. I supposed it
was William and went out on the porch,
but a strange lady and gentleman got
out and then a little boy, just the pic-
ture of what William used to be. I
guessed then who it was, and when she
said 'Father Burton,' I just took her in
my old arms, for her eyes were full of
tears, and she knewed how I was feel-
in'."

"Her father brought the boy to me,
and in no time it seemed I knowed 'em
all; the judge is so old-fashioned and
entertainin' and makes hisself at home
in our best room, just as if he didn't
leave nothin' grander."

"William felt as if he couldn't leave
for a few days," Ellie said, "but I could,
and I got father to bring me right
away. Was it right? So I say noth-
in' now? I've wanted to say long."

"I took her in, dear heart, you
should have seen Polly and her and the
little one, why they were all as happy
as children. It did me good; I thought
Polly must be better, and I told her I
guessed Ellie could make her well, but
she only smiled and I shook her head.

"The Judge went back that night, but
Ellie and the boy stayed; it didn't seem
so lonesome as it had afore, when Polly
would sleep, and I could hear the wo-
man in the kitchen doin' the work Polly
used to do, and me thinkin' I would
never hear her settin' at the table with
me again. I felt as if Ellie knewed
what Polly wanted without her havin'
to ask, and she was so light-footed and
self-voiced, just like my Polly used to
be."

"That night there came a change.
Ellie slipped in and told me to come.
Polly's mind was sort of goin' back
when she was young; she thought El-
lie's boy was William and called him
her baby, her Willie boy, like she used
to, but when she seen me she seemed
to know how it was, and she took my
hand."

"David, dear, the Lord knows best;
don't hold her very much." When Ellie
bent over her she said: 'My daughter,
I wanted you so long; tell William I
loved him always and I tried—'

"I couldn't catch the rest; she
seemed to sleep awhile, then she opened

her eyes and said:

"Good-night, David dear, you won't
be long comin' to me."

"I couldn't think she was gone, my
Polly, and me all alone, till I heard El-
lie sobbin' out:

"O mother, I only found you to lose
you, if William had only brought me
before."

"Then I kinder lost it all; they said I
had a stroke, I don't know all I knowed
Ed Polly was gone and I was alone."

"When it was all over, and they had
looked Polly away from the house where
I brought her so long ago. William
went back, but Ellie stayed awhile with
me, and when I got able she made me
go back home with her and wanted me
to go and stay with 'em. I didn't
think it would be pleasant for William,
it seemed to me like as if it wasn't, and
I reckoned I'd be better down here
with Polly and the children. I ain't
goin' to wait now. Ellie went to
him last spring and took the boy with
her and mother."

"Judge comes down every week, you
know, to have a talk with me, but I
reckon next week he'll find the old
chair empty."

"Could you stay with me to-night,
doctor? I'm a bit lonely, it's three
years this evenin' since Polly left, and
I think I maybe I'll go to her, can
you stay?"

Dr. Horton nodded, and laid his hat
on the table.

"The old man fell asleep presently, and
just as the full red sunset crept into
the room, he opened his eyes and
smiled."

"Polly, dear," he said, "can't you
say yes to me? I can't get along nohow
without you."

Dr. Horton took the worn old hand
and pressed it between his own.

"I'll wait till you're able to walk
with Polly and the children. I ain't
goin' to wait now. Ellie went to
him last spring and took the boy with
her and mother."

Feeding the Passengers of the Cun-
ard Company.

In the "Life of Sir George Baring,"
E. Hoadley says that the Cunard fleet
of liners requires for its victualing, in
the course of a year 3,053 sheep, 1,800
lamb, 2,474 oxen, 24,015 fowls, 1,230
ducks, 2,200 turkeys, 2,200 geese, 53
tons of ham, 30 tons of bacon, 15 tons
of cheese, 341,603 eggs. Of minor things,
there are: "One ton and a half of must-
ard, one ton and three-quarters of pop-
per, 7,210 bottles of pickles, 5,000 tins
of sardines, 30 tons of salt cod, and 149,
402 four-pound tins of jam, 15 tons of
marmalade, 22 tons of raisins, currants
and figs, 18 tons of split peas, 15 tons
of pearl barley, 17 tons of rice, 31 tons
of oatmeal, 400 tons of flour, 23 tons of
biscuits, 38 tons of salt, 48,002 loaves
of bread of 8 pounds each."

The consumption of wines, mineral
water, etc., is on a corresponding scale
—over 15,000 bottles altogether for a
single voyage.

The continuous and extensive break-
ing of glass and earthenware is also a
notable feature of life on the sea which
should not be overlooked. Thus the
loss under this head attains to an aver-
age of something like this for every
voyage: "500 plates, 250 cups, 63
saucers, 1,113 tumblers, 200 wine glass-
es, 21 decanters and 13 water-bottles."

The passengers for a single voyage will
number between five and six hundred,
and the company altogether gives
employment to over 4,500 persons.

New Magazines.

Lippincott's for April begins with a
Novellette, "Maidens Choosing," replete
with interesting situations and charm-
ing character, by Ellen Olney Kirk
(Henry Hayes). This is followed by
the second instalment of "Some Fam-
iliar Letters by Horace Greeley," edited
by Joel Benton. "The Poet, The Musi-
cian, the Painter," form a triplet of
short poems, by Vernon Paul. The
many merits and defects of "The Eliza-
bethan Drama, and the Victorian
Novel" are discussed by T. D. Robb,
while some wonderful "Variations About
Diamonds" are related by David Gram-
ham Ade, who quotes, of this stone,
"Trouble, political, social and personal,
accompanies the god-like gem from its
earliest to its latest resting-place."

"A Song of Changes" is by C. E. White.
"Grievy in Fiction" is recommended
by Frederic M. Bird, and "New Africa"
described by the pen of Charles Morris.
E. E. Andrews, an ugly girl, put in
an eloquent plea for that all-suffer-
ing class, "New Publications" are dis-
cussed, while the funny pictures con-
tain an important lesson for somebody.

Dickens's Youngest Son.

Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, the
youngest son of the novelist and mem-
ber for Wiltshire, in the parliament of
New South Wales, is for the most part
a silent member of parliament, but re-
cently he made an unhappy excursion
into the region of debate. It was dur-
ing the discussion on certain alleged
methods of bribing members of parlia-
ment by concession with the famous
Broken Hill silver mines. Young Dick-
ens is reported to have said that "he
knew as much of the Broken Hill as
any member of the house, and had
there been any attempt at bribery it
was more than probable that he would
have been approached in the matter."

This naive confession, of course,
caused a roar of laughter. A few more
such maladroitness remarks, and people
will come to accept the notion of criti-
cism of a brother legislator that "his
honorable member has nothing of his
illustrious father about him—save the
nose."—[Fall Mall Gazette.

Heraldry and Family Crests.

BY JOEL BENTON.

We are disposed, in these democratic
days, when one man is considered as
good as another—and sometimes as the
humorist has remarked, a little better
—to bestow contempt on the badges of
family distinction. But they did not
arise without reason, and they have an
instructive and curious history. As our
race emerged from its low estate
toward civilization a distinction in the
ranks was inevitable. In savagery, the
chief's palat and plumes are the marks
of popular choice, showing his fitness
to rule and lead. And in some way, if
not by visible badges and symbols,
people who are civilized do variably
signalize those who have preponderant
ability, or who have done the state or
society great service, by unmistakable
recognition of their superiority.

The armorial ensigns of the past were
brought out and readily fixed by the
military constitution which they con-
trolled human affairs. They really did,
at first, recognize merit and served to
hold in memory illustrious deeds. It
is suggested by one writer that heral-
dic devices were first used by great
military leaders to enable their friends
the better to identify them. The classic
poets, Homer, Virgil and Ovid, re-
count their heroes bearing figure on
their shields, which distinguished them
from the rank and file. The symbols
selected are thought to have been bor-
rowed from the Egyptian hieroglyphics.
But it was under the feudal system that
heraldry began to be an accomplished
art. Its hereditary use as a family dis-
tinction, it is claimed, originated in the
thirteenth century, about the year 1230.
It was introduced into England in the

Traveler's Directory.

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CHANGE OF TIME.

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All freight must be delivered at the Wharf 30 minutes before steamer leaves for insurance shipment.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, Gen'l Manager.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

TIME TABLE.

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York, beginning

SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1890.

Via Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence R. R.

Leave Newport at 2:30 A. M., arrive at New York 3:30 P. M.; New Haven 1:30 P. M.; Boston 1:00 P. M.; Providence 1:15 P. M.; and Boston 1:30 A. M.

Leave Newport at 10:45 A. M., arrive at New York 4:30 P. M.; New Haven 3:30 P. M.; Boston 3:00 P. M.; Providence 3:15 P. M.; and Boston 3:30 A. M.

Leave Newport at 1:30 P. M., arrive at New York 5:30 P. M.; New Haven 4:30 P. M.; Boston 4:00 P. M.; Providence 4:15 P. M.; and Boston 4:30 A. M.

Leave Newport at 4:30 P. M., arrive at New York 8:30 P. M.; New Haven 7:30 P. M.; Boston 7:00 P. M.; Providence 7:15 P. M.; and Boston 7:30 A. M.

Leave Newport at 7:30 P. M., arrive at New York 11:30 P. M.; New Haven 10:30 P. M.; Boston 10:00 P. M.; Providence 10:15 P. M.; and Boston 11:30 A. M.

Leave Newport at 10:30 P. M., arrive at New York 1:30 A. M.; New Haven 12:30 A. M.; Boston 12:00 A. M.; Providence 12:15 A. M.; and Boston 1:30 A. M.

Leave Newport at 1:30 A. M., arrive at New York 4:30 A. M.; New Haven 3:30 A. M.; Boston 3:00 A. M.; Providence 3:15 A. M.; and Boston 4:30 A. M.

Leave Newport at 4:30 A. M., arrive at New York 7:30 A. M.; New Haven 6:30 A. M.; Boston 6:00 A. M.; Providence 6:15 A. M.; and Boston 7:30 A. M.

Leave Newport at 7:30 A. M., arrive at New York 10:30 A. M.; New Haven 9:30 A. M.; Boston 9:00 A. M.; Providence 9:15 A. M.; and Boston 10:30 A. M.

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Druggists.

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST,

302 Thames St.,

TWO DOORS NORTH OF POST OFFICE,

NEWPORT, R. I.

PURCHASE

PRESCRIPTIONS.

I have purchased all the prescriptions to date from the pharmacy of James H. Taylor, and am prepared to fill them carefully and with best drugs.

JAMES T. WRIGHT,

PHARMACIST,

22 Washington Square.

INGROWING NAILS.

DON'T SUFFER FROM THEM

when you can be cured at home, without pain to five or ten days, by new, simple process. Will send recipe free to all sufferers.

Address postal to J. H. HUISSA,

831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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The Most Profitable Investment for

Large or Small Investors.

Capital \$50,000. Any person including

women and children can purchase and hold

shares. Admission fee and premium on 10

shares \$50. Cash value of shares \$1,000

or net profits in 60 months, \$35. Agents want-

ed. Address S. Clough, Providence, or inquire

at this office. 1-17

T. E. Sherman,

122 BROADWAY.

ELY'S CATARRH

CRRAM BALM

Cleanses the

Nasal Passage,

Alleviates Pain and

Inflammation,

Heals the Sores.

Restores the

Senses of Taste

and Smell.

TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied to each nostril and

agreed. Price 50c. at all druggists; by mail, 75c. ELY BROTHERS, 50 West

12th St., New York.

CHASE'S RENOVATING COMPOUND FOR

DISEASES OF POULTRY.

A collection of many people who have

used this remedy for their poultry's dis-

eases have put the name of

JOHN H. CHASE, Proprietor,

General Agency at Taylor's Pharmacy,

Broadway. 2-26

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Done at lowest price, in the best manner

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Illuminating Company.

To prevent Electric Light and Power

from entering buildings by way of cracks,

Lighting, Electric Bell, Electric Gas

Company will install

SAFETY CUTOUPS at a very low figure.

They will also give estimates for Electric

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All Work Guaranteed.

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Architect & Builder,

Plans and Estimates furnished on application.

General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Brickwork

executed with dispatch. 1-17

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8-11

TRAGEDY OF THE ALAMO

SUBLINE DARING OF COL. TRAVIS

AND HIS TEXANS.

Threatened by Santa Anna's Army with

Oath of Twenty to One, They Tried to

Hold the Fort—Bombardment and As-

sault Followed, Then Massacre.

(Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.

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MEXICAN colo-

nists in Texas suf-

fered much from the

interference of

unhappy Mexican

rulers that in the

summer of 1835

they began to fight

for independence.

Gen. Houston took

command of the

Texan army in

November, and on

Dec. 10 a brilliant

victory at San Antonio de Bexar drove the

entire Mexican army from the state. Santa

Anna, the reigning dictator, immediately

put an army in motion to overrun the Tex-

ans, and on the 24th of February drew up

in front of San Antonio. His army de-

clared his intention to drive the Texan

army out of Texas, together with all for-

eigners near the coast and on the bor-

ders of the United States; to remove from

Texas all colonists not duly entered accord-

ing to Mexican rules, and to permit no

Anglo-American to settle there. The ex-

pense of the war was to be saddled upon

the Texans.

Houston did not propose to meet the in-

vaders on the outposts. He deemed the

Texan army too weak, and had no faith in

the promises of friendly Mexicans along the

border. He ordered the position at San

Antonio to be abandoned, the works de-

molished and the artillery withdrawn to

the interior. The stronghold of the Texans

at San Antonio was the stone inclosure and

buildings of the old Alamo mission on the

east bank of the San Antonio river and op-

posite the city. It was occupied by a force

of 145 men under command of Lieut. Col.

W. B. Travis. Travis had been sent to the

Alamo after its abandonment under Hous-

ton's orders, by Governor Smith. The artil-

lery had not been removed, and Travis set

to work to prepare for a defense against

Santa Anna's army. He asked the govern-

ment for 500 regular troops, and sent word

to several military detachments to come to

his aid. The Alamo was not a fortress, but

would answer the purpose very well if

properly manned and supplied with provi-

sions and ammunition. On the side toward

the town and facing the enemy was a wall

thirty-three inches thick, and on the south,

the approach coming from the bridge, was

a prison structure, a church, and a yard

wall. The entrance was on the south.

Travis had fourteen cannon, and placed

them on the north, south and east. The

place was well supplied with water, but

provisions were short.

On the approach of Santa Anna's army

the Texas General to the city of San An-

tonio returned to the Alamo. The dictator

at once demanded the surrender of Travis'

command without terms

Established Facts:

That the ROYAL BAKING POWDER is the oldest and purest baking powder, and the greatest in leavening strength; That it is free from every injurious substance; That it makes lighter, sweeter, more nutritious and healthful food than any other.

The Royal Baking Powder Company makes its own cream of tartar in its own mammoth refinery, and thus insures its unvarying quality. It uses in the manufacture of the Royal Baking Powder more than half of all the cream of tartar consumed in the United States for all purposes. This is required and must be chemically pure, and chemically pure cream of tartar could not be obtained in the market in this country or Europe, which necessitated the building of special works, and the employment of special processes. All other baking powders, when analyzed, show traces of lime and sulphuric acid which arise from the impurities of the materials bought in the market which their manufacturers use. This is why the Royal Baking Powder is the only absolutely pure baking powder made.

How to Draw Nails and Spikes.

When a nail or spike has been driven into a live tree or timber, after a year or more the fibers of the wood will have contracted so tightly about the metal that it will be exceedingly difficult to withdraw the iron. But, strike a nail or spike a sharp blow with a hammer and drive it in a trifle so as to break the wood fibers around the metal and a nail can be withdrawn with only a little force. Iron galvanized or frequently driven into a living tree. When one is not in possession of a large and strong claw-hammer, bore a hole close to the hinge on the under side, and the hinge can be easily crowded down into the hole and with drawn. When a large nail has been driven head and all beyond the surface of the timber, bore a hole close to the nail, and with a nail-set crowd the nail into the hole. When nails have become rusty, they will usually break in two, leaving a portion of the iron in the timber. But, strike a rusty nail a sharp blow, and one can sometimes withdraw it with his fingers. In tearing down an old building, if it is desirable to take off the boards or casings without splitting them, place a nail-set on the head of each nail and with a hammer start it inward about an eighth of an inch. One blow will break the head of the nail so that most of the nails will come out when the boards are driven off.

It's Knack.

Dressing, like kissing, goes by favor. The art of dressing well is a gift of nature. The persons who are well dressed simply can not help dressing well. It is not a question of cost, but of thought, particularly given them the least amount of time, and they will appear as exquisitely dressed as if they had been unlimited as to both. On the other hand the veriest dandy that ever appeared may have lavished time and thought and money on a *haut-couture* that makes the beholder want to swear. The dressing well is not in the hands of the fingers, it is a knack that comes in the right way of slipping them deftly and accurately into place and making them stay there. The hand does not know, but the fingers do. It is a talent, you see, like the talent for painting, or poetry, or sculpture, or music. Who of us does not know some woman whose dainty way of wearing a cheap print gown and a shilling hat has made her the prettiest picture in the world? And who has not envied her that fine instinct in her fingers that taught her how to give just the touch of genius to it all that makes the difference between being exquisitely dressed and ill-dressed.

"It is true that American negroes are now among the book writers in this country," said a learned negro, "I have made a collection of books by American negro writers, and there are no more than a great many more than I have got. Some of them are good books, too. Among them are works of poetry and volumes of sermons, besides novels. A great many negroes are now well educated, and more of them are getting to be. We have negro professors and doctors and editors, and we have always had plenty of negro preachers. I believe that, before a hundred years from now, the American negro will do his share of thinking in the world."—[N. Y. Sun.]

The simplest and best regulator of the disordered liver in the world, are Carter's Little Liver Pills. They give prompt relief in Stomach, Headache, Biliousness, Scurvy, etc.; prevent and cure Constipation and Piles; remove Saltness and Phlegm from the complexion, and are mild and gentle in their operation on the bowels. Carter's Little Liver Pills are small and as easy to take as sugar. One pill a dose. Price 25 cents.

"Why did you retire so early from business?" "Because there is always room at the top."

Jones—Very stupid girl, that Miss Wiggins.

Jones—How so?

Jones—Why, you see we were guessing conundrums the other evening, and I asked her what was the difference between myself and a donkey.

Smith—Well?

Jones—Well? Why, I've Jove, she said she didn't know.

Smith—Well, as far as that goes, I don't either.—[Texas Sittings.]

Fresh To-Day

AND

Dry To-Morrow.

A complaint often made about cakes and breads.

This "peculiar dryness" is caused by the ammonia or alum in the baking powder.

The leavening power of Cleveland's Baking Powder is produced by cream of tartar and soda only, and food raised with it keeps moist and fresh for days.

Cleveland's is the only baking powder having this quality.

The Judge: How old are you, maid?

Witness: I have no personal knowledge of my age, and hearsay testimony, I understand, is not accepted in this court.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too heavy eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FARM AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE TO RURAL READERS.

Observations on Cutting Seed Potatoes Made in a Bulletin Issued by the Virginia Experiment Station—Rotating Method of Cutting the Tuber Illustrated.

It is true that whole medium or large sized potatoes usually give an increased yield over smaller tubers or small cuttings, and also show a gain of a few days in edible maturity. But they also show a very decidedly larger yield of small or unmarketable tubers, and increase the cost of seed many fold, varying of course with the size of tuber used. This may be illustrated by stating that seed cut to "two eye" pieces requires 8 to 10 bushels to plant an acre if the pieces are placed 10 to 12 inches apart in the row, and the rows 24 to 30 feet apart. Whole seed planted in hills 12 to 20 inches apart will require 40 to 60 bushels to plant an acre. The conditions desired in growing potatoes is to place the plants so as to occupy the entire ground, having them just far enough apart to secure good individual development of tubers. This can be best accomplished by small cuttings planted closely—say, rows 24 feet apart and planted 10 inches apart in rows. With Early Ohio, Early Hebron, Sunrise and several other varieties so planted nearly the entire yield will be of marketable size.

The often practiced method of cutting the tubers in two lengthwise or crosswise at random and then cutting these pieces into smaller portions is reprehensible. There is in our estimation but one proper method of cutting seed, and we believe that growers who have once tried this method will assent to the above statement.

The method of cutting which we allude to is to take the tuber in the left



ROTATING THE TUBER AND CUTTING THE EYES.

hand, holding the stem end downward and toward the operator. Turn it so as to bring the lowest eyes toward you, then with a sharp thin knife cut them out, making a curving downward stroke extending to the center and base of the tuber. Turn tuber slightly to bring other eyes toward the operator, and repeat the operation. The eyes of a potato are arranged more or less regularly around a spirally ascending axis, and by turning the potato slightly after each operation they can be cut away in compact pieces so as to give each one a nearly equal proportion of the tuber. This, of course, cannot be done at the seed end, and when the operator has removed the eyes as close as practicable to the seed end a good practice is to cut it down through the center.

This method of rotating the tuber and cutting the eyes away successively is shown in the cut. There, however, the illustration represents the pieces cut to one eye; but the system of cutting works equally well with the two eye cuttings, and, for ordinary seed, the bulletin quoted from advises about that size. If the seed is cut in advance of planting, to save time in the rush of work, the pieces should be thoroughly dusted with plaster to prevent evaporation.

Our Farm Animals.

According to the annual report from the agricultural department at Washington the number of horses on farms is 14,056,580, with an average price of all ages at \$61. The number of mules is 2,286,532, having an average value of \$77.88. The number of milch cows is 10,019,535, an increase of 66,768 from last year. The average value per head is \$21.62. There is a tendency to increase of dairying in the south, especially in the mountain region. Other cattle aggregate 26,813,618, including those on ranches. The highest value is \$28.64, in Connecticut; the lowest \$8.46, in Arkansas. The number of sheep is 43,191,130. The average value is \$2.51, an increase of more than 10 per cent. All other kinds of farm animals have declined slightly in price. A tendency to increase of numbers is seen in most of the states. The aggregate number of swine is 50,630,196, showing a decline of nearly 2 per cent. The average value is \$4.15, a decrease of 57 cents per head.

Advice About Fertilizers.

Manning crops in the hill is simply to concentrate the fertilizer in a small space. Such a plan will answer if there is an insufficiency of the material used, but as the roots of plants spread over a large area in search of food it is better to broadcast all manures and fertilizers, thus not only giving greater feeding capacity to the roots, but also permitting of a more intimate incorporation of the ingredients with the soil during cultivation of the crop. The Philadelphia Record, authority for the foregoing, further says: Mix plenty of land plaster with your manure. Plaster absorbs gases, arrests the escape of ammonia, and is of itself an excellent fertilizer. For grass crops and as a special fertilizer for clover it is unexcelled. It is also cheap compared with its real value. Used in the hills with corn, plaster assists in attracting both moisture and ammonia from the air and gives the young plants a good start.

Mistakes in Pruning Trees.

Nothing in the shape of ornamental trees has a more awkward appearance than one of long legged form trimmed up with a bare stem as high as a man's head or a knee-joint, especially if it is an evergreen. Scandalous alone, they should be perfect specimens feathered all the way down to the ground, or if the trees are old, large and scarcely in growth, preserving the magnificence of broad spreading boughs in a magnificent clump, the foliage and the wide branches which sustain it about approach as near the ground that the long stem would be largely visible. Country Gentleman.

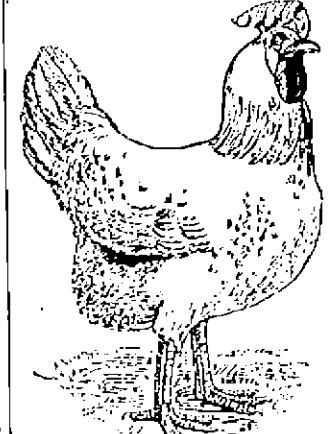
MONEY.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she gave to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

POULTRY THAT PAYS.

The Egg Type of Hens—Big Egg and Big Production.

Foral New Yorker recently gave an account of how 100 pullets, hatched at one time and raised together, were placed in one house, and when one laid she was taken out. This was continued until there were fifty in each house.



THE "EGG TYPE," BUILT FOR LAYING.

A critical examination showed that nearly all that were laying were of the No. 1 type—see first cut—while those that were still unproductive resembled in shape and appearance No. 2—see second cut—which is a longer legged, ungainly, slim bodied hen, that spends her time looking for something to get scared at. A record of the two flocks showed a difference of 20 per cent in the number of eggs laid. No. 1 kept laying until nearly depleted of feathers, and finished moulting and began laying quicker than No. 2. A short legged, deep bodied, full breasted, wedge shaped, large combed hen, with a quiet disposition, has capacity to consume large quantities of food and return eggs instead of noise and flutter. The breeder is confident that this flock, grown from selected mothers, will average 200 eggs each per annum. The 20 per cent advance obtained makes a difference of \$1 each in the two flocks. There are "families" of better rows among the Jerseys, and some day there will be "egg hens" among the already famous Leghorns. One of these improved hens placed in the hands of one ignorant of feeding principles would be compelled to descend to a level with the rest of his flock from lack of a well balanced ration.

The egg shell is largely carbonate and phosphate of lime, while the edible portion is composed of 71.5 per cent of water, 12.5 per cent of albuminoids, 10 per cent of fat and 9 per cent of ash. This is the average of eighty eggs analyzed at the Geneva experiment station. Milk and meat are largely albumen. The hen cannot elaborate lime and albumen from fat or starchy food, which is chiefly valuable for the warmth it furnishes; hence corn is a poor food, and milk, meat and shell are very essential for egg production.

Eggs differ in quality and appearance in accordance with the nature of the food. Cotton seed meal in excess gives an egg a weak old taste that is disgusting. Chicks give a rank taste. Too much clover hay and a bad colored lot of sea shells spoil the beautiful white of the egg shells.

The authority quoted furnishes the following tables giving the ration that has produced the best result for egg production for 600 hens:

First—Morning, by weight, all they can eat of the following mixture: One-half bran, one-fourth corn and one-fourth oats, mixed with hot water, two quarts of charcoal and one bushel of



THE "SCRATCHER TYPE," BUILT FOR GETTING THE BEST OUT OF THE FEED.

clover hay cut fine. If there be no milk add sixteen pounds of chopped meat and one bushel of beads cut fine.

Second—Noon, whole grain by measure. Two parts oats, one buckwheat and one wheat; give one quart to fifty hens in chaff.

Third—Night, the same as second, all they will eat.

Fourth—Drink, milk or pure water. For chickens, a cake made of sour milk, salt and soda made thick with sifted feed and baked, also cracked wheat.

Here and There.

There were 189 entries of Indian games exhibited at the late New York Poultry show.

And now we are told that Mr. George W. Childs has a \$30,000 stake at Wootton.

An enterprising Iowa farmer who operates a big farm has called in the telephone as a means of direct communication with the various departments thereof.

A law protecting song birds has been passed in Oregon.

Over four thousand fowls were exhibited at the New York Poultry show.

From the Mississippi station comes the report that in feeding cows for milk and butter condensed milk is more economical than condensed meat.

A bill appropriating \$300,000 for California's exhibit at the World's fair has passed the assembly.

The wheat crop of south Australia and New Zealand is reported short and of poor quality.

Indorse Checks on the Stub End.

At a National bank the following conversation occurred: Said the visitor, presenting a check just indorsed.

"I see by the papers that bank officials complain that people doing business at their banks don't know on which end of a check to indorse it. Now, I should think any fool would know that."

"Which end do you indorse?" said the cashier. "Why, this end, of course," poking an indorsed check through the window. "There it was, wrong, of course, indorsed on what would be the right hand end when the face of the check lay up, so that the cashier would have to read the name backward, from the end of the check he could not see when filed away."

"That's strange," said the official. "I take a check when handed in, read the face, hand it out, turning it right and indicating exactly where to write the signature, and people invariably turn it around reversing the ends, and then write the name."

"Why don't you tell them it is wrong?" "Well, it is our business to be polite, and not to tell people their business; you can tell them through the press if you want to. It would save trouble if they knew," [Providence Journal.]

A New Use for Dollars.

"I clean my eye-glasses three days with a \$10 note," said Captain Oreato to a Pittsburgh reporter, as he commenced to rub his spectacles with a bill. "It cleans the glass and doesn't hurt the money. A one-dollar bill would answer the purpose as well as a note for a hundred, but in this case I happened to have the ten and used it. I have been cleaning my glasses for years with bank notes, and I never found anything that makes them as clear. If you use a hundred-dollar bill it leaves the bill behind, and ten to one the glass is blurred. The money removes all the dirt and grease, and leaves no trace of itself. Am I afraid of contracting some disease of the eye? Well, I never thought of that, and I know that some physicians claim that diseases are transmitted by money, since it passes through so many hands. I am not afraid, and will still continue to use the bank notes for this purpose. The texture is soft, and it certainly removes dirt. Indeed there is nothing like paper money for polishing fine glassware."

"I'm afraid, Johnny," said the Sunday-school teacher, rather severely, "that I shall never meet you in heaven."

"Why? What have you been doing now?"

"That man is a performer on the horizontal bar." He doesn't look like an athlete. "True; he's only a convector of eccentrics."

Snaked cut root is a favorite English breakfast.

There is no one article in the list of medicines that affords a return for the money as good as good strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Halls' Backache Plasters.

Magazines, Daily and Weekly Papers

for 1891.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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CLARK'S,

FOR

New York, Boston, Providence and Newport Daily Papers.

Also for All Magazines and Weekly Papers.

WM. P. CLARKE,

PEOPLE'S LIBRARY BUILDING.

Farmers and Gardeners!

ATTENTION

Having again secured a large stock of

HENRY C. ANTHONY'S

Garden and Vegetable Seeds,

I would respectfully notify the public that this is the only place in Newport where these superior seeds can be obtained. All orders entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. I would especially call the attention of the public to the superior and tested

ONION SEED AND SWEET CORN,

which are pronounced the best in the market.

A. A. BARKER,

Dealer in Groceries, Grain, Farming Utensils, etc.

162 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

WALTER B. HARRINGTON,

RESTAURANT,

No. 123 Broad Street, Opp. Narragansett Hotel.

Providence, R. I. 2-7-6m

NEW

Spring Woolens.

HENRY D. SPOONER

200 THAMES STREET.

Business Cards.

M. A. McCormick,

Carpenter and Builder,

All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates cheerfully given.

RESIDENCE—21 DEARBORN STREET. SHOP—KINSEY'S WHARF.

JOSEPH M. LYON,

Plumber, Brass Founder and Copper Smith.

No. 235 Thames Street, Newport, R. I. Has constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, which he warrants. Also Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Faucets, and every description of Plumbing Material, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere. Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead on hand, also all kinds of Brass and Copper Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE

Furnishing Undertaker.

CASKETS, COFFINS, ROBES, &c.,

UNBURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE.

16 Franklin St., Newport, R. I.

Residence: No. 2 School St.

Prepared Coke.

An excellent (Bismarck) fuel, kindles quickly and makes an intense fire.

Especially good for open grates. Cleanly, convenient and economical. Delivered anywhere within the compass of the city.

Leave orders at either office

181 THAMES ST.

OR—

557 THAMES ST.

THIS IS THE SEASON

When you can secure special bargains in the corner of prepared coke when taken in quantities of one hundred bushels or upwards at the Works. For terms, apply at either office.

THE NEWPORT

Gas Light Co.

DEALER IN

Lumber & Hardware

BRICK, LIME, CEMENT, ETC.,

205 THAMES ST.

—AND—

LOPEZ WHARF,

NEWPORT, R. I.

I. W. Briskham Jackson

PORTRAIT

and

Landscape Photographer,

No. 6 Equality Park

NEWPORT, R. I.

Boots & Shoes.

[A full assortment of all grades, at

T. M. SEABURY'S.

Custom Work and Repairing a Specialty.

WILLIAM H. FLUDDER,

Bellvue Ave. & Catherine St.

Masons' Work

In all its branches.

A SPECIALTY.

Also dealer in Best quality

Extra Heavy Iron Soil Pipes and Fittings.

Iron Cisterns Covers and Frames.

Stable and Yard Traps, etc.

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MICHAEL F. MURPHY,

CONTRACTOR

—AND—

BUILDER

OF MASON WORK,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Thilling, Draining and all kinds of

Jobbing promptly attended to.

Orders left at

16 Callendar Avenue

Water.

ALL PERSONS, desiring of having water

introduced into their residences or place of

business, should make application at the of-

ice, Marlboro' Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. H. S. BLOOM, Treasurer.

Financial.

GEORGE W. FLAGG,

BANKER,

Stock, Note, Real Estate, Mortgage

and Business Broker.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petro-

leum bought and sold for cash or carried on

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Foreign Gold and Silver Bought and

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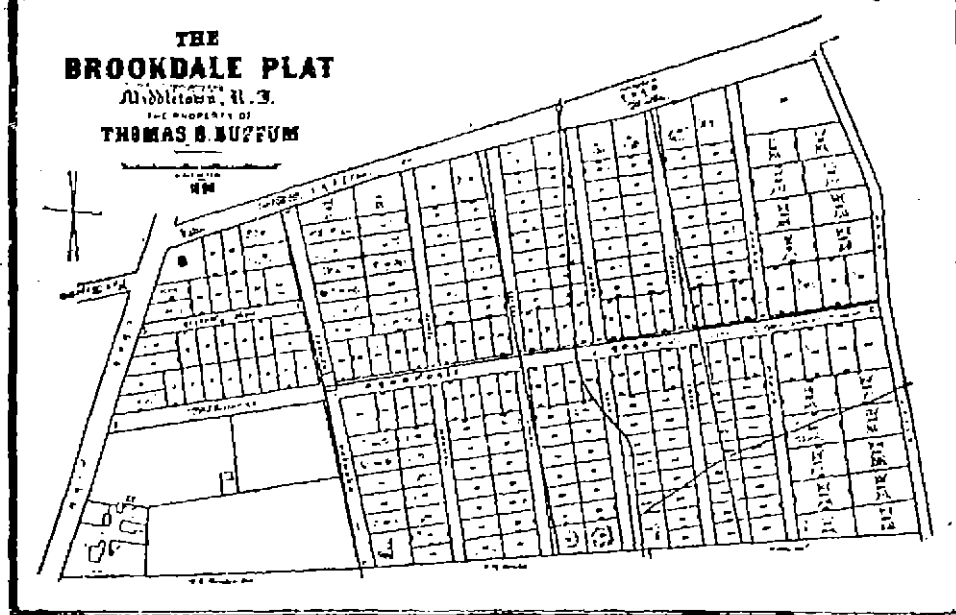
One Lombard Investment Bond, face value

\$400, paying 6 percent, due 1920.

Two shares New

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BROOKDALE PLAT



BROOKDALE PLAT

(BUZZUM FARM.)

Now is the time for parties having money to invest or wanting to secure a lot for present or future use. These lots are finely located, being only a few minutes' walk from the electric cars and must double in value in from three to five years, thus paying from 20 to 33 1/3 per cent. on the investment. Taxes only \$5 on the \$1,000. Further information may be had at office of

DANIEL WATSON, Sole Agent,
235 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Where large plat can be seen and arrangements made to visit the premises. Prices from \$1.25 to \$500 a foot.
Parties at a distance should write for information at once.

Geo. A. Weaver, 19 & 23 B'way,

Dealer in

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, Hardware,
Woodenware, Paints, Oils, etc., etc.

Use either Mitchell's, Chittenden's or Lister's Fertilizers for all crops. None better. None equal. Granulated Tobacco for the lawn as a plant food and insecticide. Choice Lawn and Field Seeds, Garden and Flower Seeds of foreign growth. No domestic grown seeds sold. Fruit Trees, Nursery Stock, Bulbs, &c. Light Drilling, Express, Coach and Team Harnesses hand made to order. 127 sets sold in 1890. Horse Clothing and Medicines.

Supply Your House and Stable

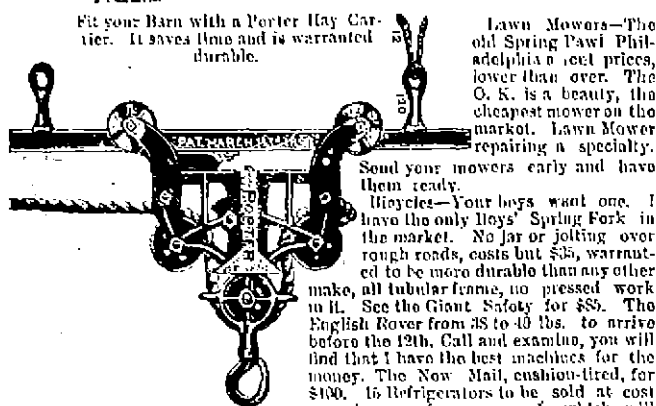
with Water by the use of the

DECORAH STEEL MILL.

It has no crank motion.

Is noiseless, no crank-proof

and is cheap.



Lawn Mowers—The old Spring Pawl Philadelphia cost prices, lower than ever. The O. K. is a beauty, the cheapest mower on the market. Lawn Mower repairing a specialty. Send your mowers early and have them ready. I have the only boys' Spring Fork in the market. No jar or jolting over rough roads, costs but \$55, warranted to be more durable than any other make, all tubular frame, no pressed work in it. See the Giant Safety for \$85. The English Rover from \$45 to \$40. To arrive before the 12th, call and examine, you will find that I have the best mowers for the money. The New Mail, cushion-tired, for \$100. 16 Hefrigators to be sold at cost to make room for new goods which will arrive on the 20th.

PIES! PIES!

What Shall We Make Them Of?

Apples are too high. Try our New PUMPKIN at 10c. per can or our extra fine SQUASH at 12c. a can.

Table Peaches 25c. per can.

Raisins large and handsome, 2 lbs. for 25c.

Raw Peanuts and good ones, 10c. at 5c. per quart.

Just Received, 10 lb. Mackerel, 20c. at 10c. The price is low.

Oranges,

WING & THOMPSON, 172 & 176 B'way, Lake's Corner.

PORTSMOUTH.

In the list of Easter offerings of St. Mary's church, in last week's issue, the following names were inadvertently omitted:

Treasurer—Reston P. Manchester, Secretary—William D. Gifford.

The pupils of school district No. 1, gave an entertainment of recitations and songs in the schoolroom, on Thursday evening, the proceeds of which are to be used toward the purchase of an organ for the school. A full attendance and a very good entertainment for young people.

Mr. Josiah C. Gifford caught a dog among his sheep on Thursday. He had killed one. The owner of the dog has offered to pay the damages. It appears this is not the first dog the dog has been in.

The public schools closed their school year last night.

The farmers have pushed their potato planting with vigor this week.

JAMESTOWN.

At a special meeting of the Town Council Monday afternoon it was voted to hire \$300 at 5 per cent. to meet current expenses until September 1, next, and that the salary of building inspector be raised from \$5 to \$15 per annum.

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Petitions to the General Assembly to have the Agricultural School at Kingston declared the Agricultural School of the State, and objecting to the incorporation of the Union Telephone and Telegraph Company of Rhode Island, were signed by the individual members.

Mr. C. L. Champlin was appointed a committee on repairs to Town Hall, and Mr. T. C. Carr was authorized to purchase and set up a new pump for the town spring.

The sum of \$210 was realized from the auction rental of pews at the Central Baptist church Monday evening.

Among other improvements which Miss Hot Weeden is making to the Hotel Thorndike is the erection of a windmill for the forcing of water to the tanks at the upper part of the house.

Cedar Lodge Cottage on Narragansett Avenue has been rented for the coming season by Mr. W. H. H. Peters of St. Louis.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed given by Thomas A. Spencer and Sarah E. Spencer, his wife, to the Island Savings Bank, dated October 10th, A. D. 1887, and duly recorded in Land Office of Newport, Mortgages, Vol. 21, pages 353, 350 and 350, the conditions contained in said mortgage having been broken, there will be sold at public auction on the premises hereinafter described, in the City of Newport, on SATURDAY, April 12th, A. D. 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas A. Spencer and Sarah E. Spencer, and of others claiming under them, at the time of the execution of said mortgage deed in and to all that certain lot or tract of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in said City of Newport and State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows, viz: Northwesterly on land of Michael Collette, Easterly on land of Michael Collette, Easterly on land of William Matthews, partly on land of Patrick J. O'Neill and partly on land of John Stanchan, and Westerly on land of the Old Colony Railroad Company.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of their intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK,
By STEPHEN H. SOMMERS,
Treasurer.

Make Your Hens LAY.

New Prepared Fine Ground

Oyster Shells.

No more soft eggs.

These shells are especially prepared in a new manner, for fowls of all kinds.

10c. Per Pkge.

LITTLE GEM

Pocket SAVINGS BANK.

Sold as a rock. Only a pocket bank from which amount deposited can be got out coin by coin. Cannot be opened till \$5 in dividends has been for the bank is deposited.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

A Big Bargain

Brass Hanging Lamps

For 2.90, 3.25, 3.75, 4.25, up to 6.50.

Banquet Lamps,

Complete with Linen Shades, for \$5.00, 6.00.

REMEMBER

That we keep the best

Flower Seeds,

Vegetable Seeds

Bulbs English

Lawn Grass.

Flower and Vegetable Seeds, per paper. Bulbs, English, per box. Lawn Grass, per bag. Stop and get a list.

A. C. LANDERS,

167 Thames Street,

COVELL'S BLOCK.

Newport County News

MIDDLETOWN.

Announced Town Meeting.—The postponed Town Meeting for April 1, was held at the Town Hall on Friday, when the town officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Moderator, James A. Anthony; Town Clerk, John H. Chase; Town Council—William E. Peckham, 2; James Anthony, 3; Isaac A. Sherman, 4; A. Herbert Ward, 5; Daniel H. Peabody, 6; Charles H. Peabody, 7; George A. Brown, 8; George A. Brown, 9; George A. Brown, 10; George A. Brown, 11; George A. Brown, 12; George A. Brown, 13; George A. Brown, 14; George A. Brown, 15; George A. Brown, 16; George A. Brown, 17; George A. Brown, 18; George A. Brown, 19; George A. Brown, 20; George A. Brown, 21; George A. Brown, 22; George A. Brown, 23; George A. Brown, 24; George A. Brown, 25; George A. Brown, 26; George A. Brown, 27; George A. Brown, 28; George A. Brown, 29; George A. Brown, 30; George A. Brown, 31; George A. Brown, 32; George A. Brown, 33; George A. Brown, 34; George A. Brown, 35; George A. Brown, 36; George A. Brown, 37; George A. Brown, 38; George A. Brown, 39; George A. Brown, 40; George A. Brown, 41; George A. Brown, 42; George A. Brown, 43; George A. Brown, 44; George A. 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